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Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

We only have two conditions on aid to the government of Haiti. Those two conditions happen to be free elections which the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) just spoke about and cooperation with our fight against illegal drug trafficking. I am certain that the gentleman also supports these goals. The bill has no restrictions against aid to NGOs working in Haiti. It has zero restrictions on humanitarian aid. And with these two contingencies, I am certain if the gentleman from Michigan had time to analyze the language of the bill that he too would be supporting the bill as written.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the amendment.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to set forth my reasons for my opposition to the amendment offered by my friend the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. CONYERS.

First, I recognize and applaud the tireless efforts of the gentleman from Michigan in trying to help Haiti. I share his commitment to helping the people of Haiti overcome that impoverished nation's legacy of violence and dictatorship.

Haitians need to be able to compete in the global economy. We should assist Haiti by fostering private sector jobs, helping Haitians educate their children and gain access to clean water and decent healthcare, among other issues. I will be pleased to work with the gentleman from Michigan and other Members to support continued assistance that directly reaches the people of Haiti.

The Conyers Amendment would strike language that is straightforward and appropriate. This language permits U.S. assistance to flow to the government of Haiti only if the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that Haiti has held free and fair elections to seat a new parliament. The language in this bill will not prevent U.S. assistance from being directed to the people of Haiti directly or through non-governmental intermediaries.

On May 21, 2000, a broad majority of Haitians courageously and deliberately voted on a peaceful election day that contrasted sharply with a campaign that witnessed some 15 people—many of them opposition candidates and officials—murdered. Regrettably, that extraordinary popular expression of support for democracy was soon sullied by acts of manipulation and official intimidation by the Haitian National Police.

Sadly, it is now patently clear that the government of Haiti deliberately undermined the holding of free and fair elections. In fact, the president of Haiti's provisional electoral council, Mr. Leon Manus, was forced to flee Haiti in fear of his life.

After enduring efforts by the government of Haiti to undermine the Provisional Electoral Council's work, Mr. Manus refused to certify false results giving a super-majority of Senate seats to President Rene Preval's Fanmi Lavalas party. Mr. Manus stated: "At the top governmental level unequivocal messages were transmitted to me on the consequences that would follow if I refused to publish the false final results."

The international community, led by Organization of American States election observers

in Haiti, patiently and diplomatically pointed out to the government of Haiti that it had made a "mistake" in calculating votes in declaring winners for senate races. The government of Haiti ignored these diplomatic entreaties and scheduled run-off elections for July 9th.

A delegation from the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) visited Haiti just last week and made a reasonable proposal to President Preval that would have permitted him to save face and postpone the run-off election. Again, President Preval and his government rejected the good offices of the international community and pressed on with the run off election this past Sunday.

The Organization of American States election observers refused to monitor the run-off. Orlando Marville, the leader of the OAS electoral mission, explained: "We do not think they should allow the process to go forward as if nothing had happened. Fundamentally, if they say they are not going to change it, we cannot accept it as valid. This changes the whole nature of the elections. We are at the position where to observe the elections would send the wrong signal, which we do not want to do."

The Caribbean Community's envoy sent to investigate the elections, Sir John Compton, said Monday that the trade bloc "should not be tainted by recognizing Sunday's vote."

The White House has said: "We are deeply troubled that Haiti proceeded with run-off elections on Sunday despite the well-founded concerns of the Caribbean Community, the Organization of the American States and the United Nations."

U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan expressed his "regret" Monday that Haitian authorities held the run-off vote "without having resolved the outstanding issues related to the first round."

The language regarding Haiti in this bill is appropriate. We should not reward this government that has actively worked to derail and manipulate these elections.

Moreover, the language in this bill also conditions aid to the government of Haiti on the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy reporting that the government of Haiti is fully cooperating with United States efforts to interdict illicit drug traffic through Haiti.

We have a serious law enforcement problem in Haiti involving a massive flow of illegal drugs from Colombia to the United States. The government of Haiti is not only moving to seize absolute power, it is also becoming a consolidated narco-state. Current U.S. law prohibits counter-narcotics assistance being provided through individuals, including government officials, who conspire to violate U.S. drug laws.

Striking this language in the Foreign Operations appropriations bill would be the wrong thing to do. We must, instead, support this language and conduct a serious re-evaluation of our Haiti policy.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS).

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments to this section of the bill?

If not, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

REQUIREMENT FOR DISCLOSURE OF FOREIGN AID IN REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE

SEC. 559. (a) FOREIGN AID REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—In addition to the voting prac-

tices of a foreign country, the report required to be submitted to Congress under section 406(a) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, fiscal years 1990 and 1991 (22 U.S.C. 2414a), shall include a side-by-side comparison of individual countries' overall support for the United States at the United Nations and the amount of United States assistance provided to such country in fiscal year 2000.

(b) UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE.—For purposes of this section, the term "United States assistance" has the meaning given the term in section 481(e)(4) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(e)(4)).

RESTRICTIONS ON VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

SEC. 560. (a) PROHIBITION ON VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to pay any voluntary contribution of the United States to the United Nations (including the United Nations Development Program) if the United Nations implements or imposes any taxation on any United States persons.

(b) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED FOR DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to pay any voluntary contribution of the United States to the United Nations (including the United Nations Development Program) unless the President certifies to the Congress 15 days in advance of such payment that the United Nations is not engaged in any effort to implement or impose any taxation on United States persons in order to raise revenue for the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section the term "United States person" refers to—

(1) a natural person who is a citizen or national of the United States; or

(2) a corporation, partnership, or other legal entity organized under the United States or any State, territory, possession, or district of the United States.

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SEC. 561. The Government of Haiti shall be eligible to purchase defense articles and services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), for the Coast Guard: *Provided*, That the authority provided by this section shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 562. (a) PROHIBITION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be obligated or expended with respect to providing funds to the Palestinian Authority.

(b) WAIVER.—The prohibition included in subsection (a) shall not apply if the President certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate that waiving such prohibition is important to the national security interests of the United States.

(c) PERIOD OF APPLICATION OF WAIVER.—Any waiver pursuant to subsection (b) shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO SECURITY FORCES

SEC. 563. None of the funds made available by this Act may be provided to any unit of the security forces of a foreign country if the Secretary of State has credible evidence that such unit has committed gross violations of human rights, unless the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of such